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THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Winter wheat condition and forecast, May 1	1
Wheat fed to live stock	3
Outlook for 1914 foreign wheat crop	4
Rye condition and forecast	6
Hay condition and stocks	6
Pastures condition	7
Spring plowing and planting	7
Trend of prices of farm products	7
Honeybees	8
Beet sugar in the United States, 1913	9
Sources of sugar supply	11
Hawaiian sugar campaign, final returns for 1912-13	12
Acreage and yield of cotton in 1913	13
Basis for interpreting crop condition reports	13
Crop conditions in Florida and California	14
The equivalent in yield per acre of 100 per cent condition on June 1	21

TIME OF ISSUANCE AND SCOPE OF JUNE CROP REPORTS.

A report regarding the condition of cotton on May 25 will be issued on Monday, June 1, 1914, at noon (eastern time).

A summary of the June grain report will be made public on Monday, June 8, at 2.15 p. m. (eastern time). This report will give the preliminary estimate of the acreage of spring wheat, oats, and barley, and the condition on June 1 of winter wheat, spring wheat, oats, barley, rye, and hay.

A supplemental report will be issued, covering the following items: Condition on June 1 of clover, alfalfa, pasture, bluegrass (for seed), sugar cane, sugar beets, hemp, apples, peaches, pears, blackberries, raspberries, cantaloupes, watermelons, Canadian peas, Lima beans, cabbage, onions, and the acreage compared with that sown last year of clover and sugar cane.

WINTER-WHEAT CONDITION AND FORECAST, MAY 1.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics (Crop Estimates), United States Department of Agriculture, estimates, from the reports of correspondents and agents of the bureau, as follows:

On May 1 the area of winter wheat to be harvested was about 35,387,000 acres, or 3.1 per cent (1,119,000 acres) less than the area

planted last autumn, but 11.6 per cent (3,688,000 acres) more than the area harvested last year, viz., 31,699,000 acres.

The average condition of winter wheat on May 1 was 95.9, compared with 95.6 on April 1, 91.9 on May 1, 1913, and 85.5, the average for the past 10 years on May 1.

A condition of 95.9 per cent on May 1 is indicative of a yield per acre of approximately 17.8 bushels, assuming average variations to prevail thereafter. On the estimated area to be harvested 17.8 bushels per acre would produce 630,000,000 bushels, or 20.3 per cent more than in 1913, 57.5 per cent more than in 1912, and 46.3 per cent more than in 1911. The outturn of the crop will probably be above or below the figures given above according as the change in conditions from May 1 to harvest is above or below the average change.

A combination of the largest acreage ever recorded with a promise of the largest yield per acre ever recorded makes the present report on the condition of winter wheat noteworthy. If the present promise be maintained until harvest, the yield per acre, estimated to be 17.8 bushels, will compare with an average for the past 10 years of 15 bushels, the highest yield for the period being 16.7 bushels in 1906 and the lowest yield being 12.4 bushels. During the past 20 years there has been a gradual tendency toward an increase in yield per acre.

One feature of the situation is that there is not a single State in which the winter-wheat prospect is unfavorable. Last fall was favorable for wheat seeding and an unusually large area was seeded. The condition of the crop on December 1 was given as 97.2 per cent of normal, the highest figure of the past 10 years, 89.2 being the average for the period. It is thus observed that the crop entered the winter with a very good start. The winter proved to be almost ideal. Practically no complaints have been made of ice smothering, heaving out from freezing and thawing, etc. During the severe part of winter the crop was well protected by snow, and since the breaking of winter the temperature has been cool, and moisture sufficient to maintain the crop in almost normal condition.

The forecast from the acreage and condition report as of May 1, 630 million bushels, compares with 524 millions, the final estimate of last year's crop, which exceeded any previous crop. The largest estimated production before last year was 493 millions, estimated in 1906. The smallest crop of the past 10 years was that of 1904, with 333 millions.

No human agency can foretell what will befall the crop before it is gathered; the present forecast is based upon the experience of the past. If conditions continue very favorable, the final outturn may

be larger than the amount forecast, or conditions can arise which would result in a decidedly smaller outturn than the present forecast.

Interpretations of crop condition figures have been made for three years. Last year the May 1 condition of winter wheat was interpreted as forecasting a yield of 16.6 bushels per acre; the final estimate was 16.5, a reduction of less than 1 per cent. In 1912 the May forecast was 14.4 bushels per acre, the final estimate 15.1, an advance of 5 per cent. In 1911 the May forecast was 15.6 bushels and the final outturn was 14.8, a reduction of 5 per cent.

The average price of wheat in the United States on May 1 was 83.1 cents a bushel, a decline of 1.1 cents since April 1; the price on May 1 last year was 80.9 cents, two years ago 99.7 cents, and three years ago 84.6 cents. The price is generally lower than a year ago east of the Mississippi River and higher than a year ago west of the Mississippi River.

A report upon spring wheat will not be made until June. The production of spring wheat in 1913 was 240 million bushels; in 1912, 330 million; in 1911, 191 million; in the past five years, an annual average of 250 million. This figure added to the forecast of winter wheat, namely, 630 millions, makes 880 millions, which may be considered as a theoretical forecast of total wheat crop.

Although a large crop is forecast this year, the amount of carry-over from the 1912 crop will probably be small because of the unusually large amount of wheat used as animal feed during the past season.

Details by States are given on page 15.

WHEAT FED TO LIVE STOCK.

The wheat crop of 1913 in the United States was estimated at 763 million bushels, as compared with 730 millions in 1912—an increase of 33 million bushels. The amount of old wheat carried into the crop year of 1913 was approximately 90 million bushels, as compared with 78 millions in the preceding year, or 12 millions more. Thus, the apparent supply for the 1913 crop season was 45 million bushels more than for the preceding season.

Notwithstanding this apparently larger supply of 45 million bushels, the estimated stocks of wheat on March 1 last were about 32 million bushels less than on March 1, 1913, farm stocks on March 1 being estimated at 5 million bushels less, in interior mills and elevators 20 millions less, and commercial visible stocks 7 millions less than in the preceding year.

That is, comparing the two crop seasons, the 1913 season apparently had 45 million more bushels than the 1912 season; but on March 1 of the 1913 season there appeared to be 32 million bushels

less on hand than on March 1 of the 1912 season—a difference of 77 million bushels to be accounted for.

Increased exports can account for 7 millions of the above 77 millions; normal increase of consumption from natural growth of the country can account for about 11 millions; an increased amount of seed used for seeding the enlarged winter wheat area can account for 5 million bushels—a total of 23 millions accounted for, leaving 54 millions unaccounted for. This difference may result from inaccuracy in some of the estimates, from an increase in the per capita consumption, or from some unusual use made of the crop.

An unusual feature of the past season has been a large wheat production coincident with a practical failure of the corn crop in Kansas and adjacent States. In Kansas the wheat production last year was 87 million bushels, compared with an average of 71 millions in the preceding four years; whereas the corn production was only 23 millions, as compared with an average of 156 millions for the preceding four years. The price of wheat and corn in Kansas has been about the same during the past season, and in many counties wheat has been the cheaper; normally wheat is 30 to 35 cents per bushel dearer than corn. In consequence of the relative plentifulness and cheapness of wheat, and the scarcity and dearth of corn, much more wheat was used on farms for animal feed than usual. The extent of such use is not definitely known. Ordinarily about 2 per cent of the entire wheat crop is estimated to be fed to animals.

Recently the county correspondents of the Bureau of Statistics (Crop Estimates) in Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Missouri were requested to estimate the percentage of the wheat crop of the past year that would be consumed on farms as feed. The Kansas correspondents estimated 12.6 per cent, Nebraska 14.7 per cent, Oklahoma 21 per cent, and Missouri 14.4 per cent. Applying these percentages to the wheat production of these States gives a total of 29 million bushels; these States produced 206 millions of last year's total crop of 763 millions for the United States. If 29 million bushels of wheat were fed to live stock in these four States, whereas in a normal year only 4 or 5 million bushels would be so fed, it is reasonable to estimate that this year in the entire United States about 40 to 45 million bushels more than the normal amount of wheat were fed to live stock. This would leave 9 to 14 millions not otherwise accounted for, which, however, is a small difference.

THE OUTLOOK FOR THE 1914 FOREIGN WHEAT CROP.

At the beginning of May the general wheat prospect abroad presented few features materially different from those of ordinary years. In the Southern Hemisphere, where each calendar year the first of

the world harvests take place, the two principal producing countries, Argentina and Australia, have given a total yield of 231,685,000 bushels against 293,295,000 bushels the year before. The distribution of production between the two countries was: Argentina, 117,758,000 (revised) in 1914 against 198,414,000 bushels in the preceding year, and, by the same comparison, Australia 113,927,000 bushels against 94,880,000. In both countries seeding is now in progress under fairly favorable conditions for next winter's harvest. There have, however, been complaints at times of excessive rain, deleterious particularly to the ripened maize crop in Argentina. Some increase is expected this year in each country in the total acreage under all crops, but none is anticipated in the wheat area. The 1914 wheat crop of New Zealand has also been a good one, the yield being officially put at 200,000 bushels above that of the previous year. In British India, where occurs, annually, the first important wheat harvest north of the equator, the acreage now being cut has been officially estimated at 25,500,000 acres, compared with 29,716,000 acres last year, a decrease of 3,822,000 acres, or 13 per cent. Harvest, though at times disturbed in parts by heavy rains, has, for the most part, been during propitious weather. No quantitative estimates of yields are yet available, but it is notable that exports thus far are very limited. Spring seeding in Canada seems to have been retarded by wet weather in April, and indications are for no extension of the spring wheat area over that of last year.

The prospects for the European wheat crop are, as a whole, fully up to the standard for the season. The total acreage, owing to increased sowings in Russia and Roumania, is expected to exceed that of last year, and the general appearance of the fields in almost all countries is reported to be of good promise. In Great Britain there has been an increase of about 4 per cent in acreage. The condition of the plants is, for the most part, satisfactory. In France an unusually large proportion of the winter wheat has been frozen out, and as the weather has not been altogether favorable to spring sowings the acreage is expected to be less than that of either of the past two years. The appearance of vegetation, particularly in the north, is not all that is desired, though it improved greatly in April. The popular belief is that France will at the best not produce a large crop this season. The acreage under winter wheat in Italy is normal and in Spain $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent less than last year. Excepting some local complaints of dry weather, the present outlook in both countries is satisfactory. In Belgium, Denmark, and Germany the growing crops receive favorable mention, though a rather dry April now makes felt in many parts urgent necessity for additional rain. In central and southeastern Europe the only discordant notes in a general harmony of favorable crop reports are complaints of an unsatisfactory condi-

tion of the growing Hungarian wheat and a decrease, owing to unfavorable weather last fall, in the sowings of Bulgaria. Although there are no definite official reports from Russia, the tone of local and commercial reports is very hopeful, and the present popular expectation seems to be, if present conditions are maintained, for a yield exceeding that of any previous year.

RYE.

The average condition of rye on May 1 was 93.4, compared with 91.3 on April 1, 91 on May 1, 1913, and 89.4, the average for the past 10 years on May 1. The condition of the crop is high in every State. A condition of 93.4 may be interpreted as forecasting a yield per acre of about 17.1 bushels, which compares with a final estimate of 16.2 last year, 16.8 two years ago, and 16.2, the average of the past 10 years. The yield per acre of rye has not varied widely from year to year, the lowest yield per acre since 1900 being 15.1 bushels (in 1900), and the highest 17 bushels in 1902. An estimate of the acreage to be harvested, to which to apply the forecast of yield per acre to obtain a total production figure, has not been made. The acreage planted for grain last fall was 2,702,000 acres, compared with 2,731,000 sown in the fall of 1912. During the past five years the estimated area harvested has been 8 per cent less than the estimated area sown for grain. A yield per acre of 17.1 bushels on 8 per cent less area than sown for grain last fall would produce 42,500,000 bushels, which compares with last year's final estimate of 41,381,000 and the estimate two years ago of 35,664,000.

Details by States are given on page 15.

HAY.

The average condition of meadow (hay) lands on May 1 was 90.9, compared with 88.5 on May 1, 1913, and a 10-year average on May 1 of 88.1.

A condition of 90.9 on May 1 may be interpreted as forecasting a yield per acre of about 1.46 tons, which compares with a final estimate of 1.31 tons produced last year and an average yield in the past 10 years of 1.40 tons. The hay prospects on May 1 were more or less promising in every State. An estimate of the acreage will not be made until August.

The stocks of old hay on farms on May 1 are estimated as 7,832,000 tons (12.2 per cent of the crop), against 10,828,000 tons (14.9 per cent) on May 1, 1913, and 4,744,000 tons (8.6 per cent) on May 1, 1912. The average price of hay, \$12.32 on May 1 this year, \$11.13 last year, and \$17.64 two years ago, reflects this difference in stocks of hay on hand.

Details by States are given on page 16.

PASTURES.

Pastures, although above average condition on May 1 for the entire United States, are not so uniformly favorable in the different States as are wheat, rye, and meadows. In 17 of the 48 States the condition figure was more or less below the 10-year average, in 4 States the condition is the same as the 10-year average, and in 27 States the condition was above the 10-year average. Where the conditions are lowest, generally in the Atlantic Coast States, the cause is the late spring and consequent late starting of grass. Conditions are particularly good in the Pacific Coast States.

Details by States are shown on page 17.

SPRING PLOWING AND PLANTING.

So much plowing was accomplished last autumn that, notwithstanding the tardiness of spring, the total amount of plowing and planting for spring-sown crops by May 1 was slightly more than the average. About 70.9 per cent of the plowing was completed by May 1, compared with 67.2 per cent on May 1, 1913, and a 10-year average on May 1 of 66.6.

Of spring planting, 56.4 per cent was completed up to May 1, compared with 57 per cent on May 1, 1913, and an 8-year average on May 1 of 54.6. This work is generally backward in the North Atlantic Coast States and down to South Carolina, also in the Northern States, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota, but about up to the average or somewhat better in nearly all other sections of the United States.

Details by States are printed on page 17.

TREND OF PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS.

The level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops increased about 1.3 per cent during April; in the past six years the price level has increased during April 3.2 per cent; thus, the increase this year is less than usual.

Since December 1 the index figure of crop prices has advanced 2.4 per cent; during the same period a year ago the advance was 5.3 per cent, and the average for the past six years has been an advance of 11.1 per cent.

On May 1 the index figure of crop prices was about 17 per cent higher than a year ago, but 18.3 per cent lower than two years ago and 1.3 per cent higher than the average of the past six years on May 1.

The level of prices paid to producers of the United States for meat animals increased 0.4 per cent during the month from March 15 to April 15, which compares with an increase of 3.7 per cent in the

same period a year ago, an increase of 10.7 per cent two years ago, a decrease of 4.7 per cent three years ago, and an increase of 4.8 per cent four years ago.

From December 15 to April 15 the advance in prices for meat animals has been 8 per cent; whereas during the same period a year ago the advance was 14.5 per cent, and two years ago 17.3 per cent, while three years ago there was a decline in price of 6.6 per cent during this period.

On April 15 the average (weighted) price of meat animals—hogs, cattle, sheep, and chickens—was \$7.40 per 100 pounds, which is 0.7 per cent higher than the prevailing price a year ago, 17.5 per cent higher than two years ago, 27.6 per cent higher than three years ago, and 4.4 per cent lower than four years ago on April 15.

A tabulation of prices is shown on pages 18-20.

HONEYBEES.

The Bureau of Statistics (Crop Estimates) on May 1 made an inquiry regarding the number of colonies of honeybees, their condition, and the condition of the principal nectar-bearing plants. The inquiry covered the additional subjects of the principal nectar-producing plants in the different sections and the approximate dates of nectar flow of each.

As this is the first inquiry on this subject, and no comparisons exist based on previous inquiries by the Bureau, it is difficult to draw conclusions, except in a most general way.

The number of colonies of bees in the United States this year, spring count, appears to be about 4 per cent above the number last year, and 2 per cent above recent years. Decreases compared both with last year and recent years are reported in the New England States, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, and California. The loss in California and in a majority of the other States named was due to a severe epidemic of foul-brood disease. Increases are particularly marked in the North Central, Rocky Mountain, and Pacific Coast States, except as already noted.

The condition of the colonies is reported to be about 98 per cent of a normal, taking the United States as a whole. The condition is about 5 per cent above normal, however, in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States. The condition of colonies compared with last spring is about 4 per cent better, being reported as inferior only in Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Virginia, West Virginia, Georgia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, and Mississippi. It is generally better than last spring in the North Central States, and very much better in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States.

The condition of nectar-bearing plants averages about 99 per cent of a normal for the United States as a whole; ranging in the neighborhood of 95 in all the country east of the Rockies, excepting Texas, where it is 115, and about 105 per cent in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States, being highest, 120 per cent, in California. Compared with last year, the condition of nectar-bearing plants averages 3 per cent higher for the United States, being generally slightly below last year east of the Rockies, except in Texas, where it is 50 per cent better, and decidedly better in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States, reaching the very high figure of 175 per cent compared with last year in California, where moisture conditions in the white-sage country presage a bountiful nectar flow.

In the important honey-producing States of Texas, Colorado, and California the outlook is very promising, showing numbers of colonies compared with recent years of 115, 115, and 85, and compared with last year of 112, 120, and 93 per cent, respectively; colony conditions compared with normal of 115, 110, and 107, and compared with last year of 120, 110, and 125 per cent; and condition of nectar-producing plants compared with normal of 115, 107, and 120, and compared with last year of 150, 107, and 175 per cent, respectively.

The number of colonies in the white-clover belt of the North Central States is at least 5 per cent above the number last year, and, taken as a whole, the condition of the colonies is equal to that of last year; but the condition of nectar plants in these States is reported as not quite so good as last year, due partly to a late spring and partly to loss of clover from the drought in some sections.

An inquiry will be made in July regarding honey production, and another inquiry on the same subject will be made later in the season. It is hoped in the meantime to secure the agreement of a large number of experienced and up-to-date beekeepers to furnish reports on the honey crop in order that the estimates may be approximately correct and therefore of real value to honey producers and others interested.

Details by States are given on page 17.

BEET SUGAR IN THE UNITED STATES, 1913.

The beet-sugar output of the United States for the campaign beginning in the fall of 1913 was the largest on record. It amounted to 733,401 short tons, which was 40,845 in excess of the large yield of 1912. There were 71 factories in operation in 1913-14, or two less than during the preceding campaign, while the average length of the campaign was 85 days in 1913-14, practically the same as in 1912-13.

The beets used in the factories in 1913-14 amounted to 5,659,462 tons, and were grown upon 580,006 acres. The average value of the

beets per ton was \$5.34, and the total amount received by farmers for this product amounted to \$30,222,000. In the preceding campaign, 1912-13, the farm value of the beets used for sugar amounted to \$30,406,000, the average price being \$5.82 per ton.

Details of the beet-sugar campaign for the past three years in each principal State and in the United States are shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1.—*Sugar-beet and beet-sugar production in the United States, 1911-1913.*

State, and year of beet harvest.	Factories in operation.	Average length of campaign.	Sugar made (chiefly refined).	Beets used.				Analysis of beets.		Average extraction of sugar.	
				Area.	Average yield per acre.	Production.	Average price per ton.	Percentage of sucrose. ¹	Purity coefficient. ²	Percentage of beets.	Per short ton of beets.
California:	No.	Days.	Tons. ³	Acres.	Tons. ³	Tons. ³	Dolls.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	Lbs.
1913.....	12	99	171,208	127,610	8.92	1,138,003	6.10	18.04	86.26	15.05	301
1912.....	11	90	158,904	111,416	9.01	1,004,328	6.46	18.79	83.99	15.82	316
1911.....	10	98	161,300	99,545	10.42	1,037,283	5.54	18.95	82.04	15.55	311
Colorado:											
1913.....	14	96	229,274	168,410	10.93	1,840,653	5.67	14.92	84.01	12.46	249
1912.....	17	91	216,010	144,999	11.32	1,641,861	5.96	16.19	84.81	13.16	263
1911.....	14	63	124,800	86,437	11.07	957,142	5.55	15.44	81.22	13.04	261
Idaho:											
1913.....	4	77	29,620	22,497	9.90	222,612	4.99	16.24	86.35	13.31	266
1912.....	4	64	24,761	19,952	8.55	170,619	5.18	17.37	88.01	14.51	290
1911.....	3	91	26,730	17,052	12.11	206,367	5.02	16.65	88.26	12.95	259
Michigan:											
1913.....	15	82	122,424	107,965	8.85	955,242	5.93	15.82	82.61	12.82	256
1912.....	16	74	95,049	124,241	6.75	838,784	5.69	14.72	83.75	11.33	227
1911.....	17	122	125,500	145,837	9.90	1,443,856	5.74	14.59	80.00	8.69	174
Ohio:											
1913.....	5	80	28,687	30,661	7.84	240,435	5.34	14.46	82.95	11.93	239
1912.....	5	91	28,503	27,062	9.72	263,005	5.31	13.95	81.36	10.84	217
Utah:											
1913.....	7	90	57,231	39,472	12.21	481,863	4.81	15.07	83.86	12.08	242
1912.....	6	97	59,571	37,000	12.03	445,130	4.90	16.37	86.29	13.38	168
1911.....	6	96	57,280	33,950	13.03	442,310	4.81	15.98	86.10	12.95	259
Wisconsin:											
1913.....	4	57	12,553	11,800	9.66	114,000	5.80	14.10	.....	11.01	229
1912.....	4	91	23,260	20,172	10.27	207,085	5.84	15.10	84.31	11.23	225
1911.....	4	106	23,640	23,241	11.02	256,124	5.51	14.23	81.00	9.23	185
Other States: ⁴											
1913.....	10	68	82,404	71,591	9.31	666,654	5.66	14.99	81.89	12.36	247
1912.....	10	78	86,498	70,458	9.28	653,565	5.82	16.37	83.89	13.23	265
1911.....	12	83	80,250	67,815	10.61	719,251	5.48	15.16	84.51	11.16	223
United States:											
1913.....	71	85	733,401	580,006	9.76	5,659,462	5.34	15.78	83.22	12.96	259
1912.....	73	86	692,556	555,300	9.41	5,224,377	5.82	16.31	84.49	13.26	265
1911.....	66	94	599,500	473,877	10.68	5,062,333	5.50	15.89	82.21	11.84	237

¹ Based upon weight of beets.

² Percentage of sucrose (pure sugar) in the total soluble solids of the beets.

³ Short tons (2,000 pounds).

⁴ The 10 factories in "Other States" in 1912 and 1913 were located as follows: Indiana, 1; Illinois, 1; Minnesota, 1; Iowa, 1; Nebraska, 2; Kansas, 1; Montana, 1; Nevada, 1; and Arizona, 1.

⁵ Including Ohio in 1911.

About 2,500 pounds of refined sugar are yielded on an average by an acre of beets, and for each ton of beets the average for the past three years has ranged from 237 to 265 pounds of refined sugar.

Sugar beets yielded during the past three years from 9.41 to 10.68 short tons per acre, and were worth from \$52.12 to \$58.74 per acre.

The average output per factory increased from 9,083 short tons of sugar in 1911-12 to 10,330 short tons in 1913-14. The average quan-

tity of beets used by each factory ranged from 71,567 to 79,711 tons, and the area from which each factory drew its supply of beets ranged from 7,180 to 8,168 acres.

TABLE 2.—Average results per acre and per factory in the beet-sugar industry of the United States, 1911–1913.

Year of beet harvest.	Average yield, beets per acre.	Average sugar made.		Average per factory.			Average farm value of beets.	
		Per short ton of beets.	Per acre of beets.	Area harvested.	Beets used.	Sugar made.	Per ton.	Per acre.
	<i>Tons.¹</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Tons.¹</i>	<i>Tons.¹</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1913.....	9.76	259	2,517	8,168	79,711	10,330	5.34	52.12
1912.....	9.41	265	2,496	7,607	71,567	9,487	5.82	54.77
1911.....	10.68	237	2,529	7,180	76,702	9,083	5.50	58.74

¹ Short tons (2,000 pounds).

SOURCES OF SUGAR SUPPLY.

The total amount of sugar produced within the United States proper from the crops of 1913 exceeded 1,000,000 tons. In the previous year, owing to the crop failure in Louisiana, the sugar production of the United States proper was only about 855,000 tons, and two years ago this production amounted to 960,000 tons.

The average consumption of sugar in the United States for the two fiscal years beginning 1911 and 1912 was about 4,000,000 short tons. Of this amount 45 per cent in the first year and 55 per cent in the second consisted of foreign sugar, while 30 and 24 per cent, respectively, represented sugar received from Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands; the sugar of domestic production constituted 25 and 20 per cent, respectively, of the total supply. Domestic beet sugar constituted in 1911–12, 15 per cent of the total supply, and in 1912–13, 16 per cent, while Louisiana cane sugar was represented in the former year by 9 and in the latter by 4 per cent of the total supply of all sugar in the United States for those years.

Taking the total domestic production as a basis, beet sugar constituted, in 1913–14, 71 per cent and cane sugar 29 per cent. In 1912–13 and 1911–12 beet sugar formed 81 and 62 per cent, respectively, of the total domestic production, while cane sugar formed 19 and 38 per cent, respectively. Of the total domestic production of the past three years, 71 per cent consisted of beet sugar and 29 per cent cane. It is to be understood that in this paragraph domestic production refers to the United States proper and does not include any of the insular possessions.

TABLE 3.—Quantity and sources of the sugar supply of the United States.

[In tons of 2,000 pounds.]

Year beginning July 1.	Domestic production.				Received from Hawaii, Porto Rico, and Philippine Islands ^a (chiefly raw).	Imports from foreign countries, less exports (chiefly raw).	Retained and received for consumption.
	Beet sugar (chiefly refined).	Cane sugar (chiefly raw).		Total domestic production.			
		Louisiana.	Texas. ¹				
1913.....	<i>Tons.</i> 733,401	<i>Tons.</i> 292,698	<i>Tons.</i> 7,000	<i>Tons.</i> 1,033,099	<i>Tons.</i> 1,018,979	<i>Tons.</i> 2,346,027	<i>Tons.</i> 4,220,135
1912.....	692,556	153,573	9,000	855,129	1,178,058	1,792,646	3,931,078
1911.....	599,500	352,874	8,000	960,374			

¹ Estimate of Willet and Gray.² Less shipments (chiefly refined sugar) from the United States to these possessions.

FINAL RETURNS FOR THE HAWAIIAN SUGAR CAMPAIGN OF 1912-13.

The production of sugar in Hawaii during the year ending September 30, 1913, amounted to 546,524 short tons, which was about 49,000 less than the year before and 28,000 less than in 1910-11.

The average yield of cane per acre was the lowest in the past three years, amounting, however, to 39 tons; and the total cane crushed for sugar equaled 4,476,000 short tons. The area harvested in 1912-13 was greater than in the preceding year, but less than in 1910-11. In Hawaii about 18 months are usually required for a crop of cane to mature.

The average yields per acre in the sugar-crop reports of this Bureau apply only to areas whose crops were used in sugar making in the campaign to which averages refer.

TABLE 4.—Final returns for the Hawaiian sugar campaign ending Sept. 30, 1913, and comparison with two preceding campaigns.

Island, and year ending Sept. 30.	Factories in operation.	Average length of campaign.	Sugar made (chiefly raw).	Cane used for sugar.			Average extraction of sugar.		
				Area harvested.	Average yield per acre.	Production.	Per cent of cane.	Per short ton of cane.	Per acre of cane.
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Days.</i>	<i>Tons.¹</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Tons.¹</i>	<i>Tons.¹</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Hawaii:									
1913.....	24	170	197,212	53,600	32	1,703,000	11.58	232	7,364
1912.....	24	204	209,914	52,900	34	1,799,000	11.67	233	7,936
1911.....	26	.....	198,830	53,400	33	1,744,000	11.40	228	7,447
Kauai:									
1913.....	9	198	100,340	20,800	42	841,000	11.93	239	9,665
1912.....	9	206	96,845	18,900	43	807,000	12.00	240	10,248
1911.....	9	.....	100,667	21,200	43	919,000	10.95	219	9,497
Maui:									
1913.....	7	152	124,820	19,700	47	929,000	13.44	269	12,684
1912.....	7	192	148,740	19,400	55	1,074,000	13.85	277	15,334
1911.....	7	.....	139,894	22,500	50	1,133,000	12.35	247	12,435
Oahu:									
1913.....	10	157	124,152	20,500	49	1,063,000	12.38	248	12,153
1912.....	10	200	139,539	21,800	50	1,094,000	12.75	255	12,802
1911.....	8	.....	135,087	19,900	52	1,039,000	13.00	260	13,577
Territory of Hawaii:									
1913.....	50	169	546,524	114,600	39	4,476,000	12.21	244	9,544
1912.....	50	200	595,038	113,000	42	4,774,000	12.46	249	10,532
1911.....	50	.....	574,478	117,000	41	4,835,000	11.88	238	9,820

¹ Short tons (2,000 pounds).

ACREAGE AND YIELD OF COTTON IN 1913.

The Bureau of Statistics (Crop Estimates), United States Department of Agriculture, has made a revision of its preliminary estimates of cotton acreage last year (1913), based upon results of a special investigation and the report of the Bureau of the Census of the quantity of cotton ginned in the past season. The revision indicates that the area planted to cotton (in cultivation at the end of June, 1913) was about 37,458,000 acres, instead of 35,622,000 as reported last July. The revised estimated will be used by the Bureau of Statistics as a basis in making its cotton acreage estimates this year. The yield of cotton per acre in 1913 is estimated at 182 pounds, as compared with 190.9 pounds in 1912, 207.7 pounds in 1911, 170.7 pounds in 1910, and 154.3 pounds in 1909. The area picked in 1913 was about 37,089,000 acres.

Details by States for 1913 are given in Table 5, as follows:

TABLE 5.—Cotton acreage and yield per acre, 1913, by States.

State.	Area planted (in cultivation end of June, 1913), revised.	Area picked, 1913.	Yield per acre, 1913.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Virginia.....	48,000	47,000	240
North Carolina.....	1,589,000	1,576,000	239
South Carolina.....	2,798,000	2,790,000	235
Georgia.....	5,345,000	5,318,000	208
Florida.....	192,000	188,000	150
Alabama.....	3,798,000	3,760,000	190
Mississippi.....	3,117,000	3,067,000	204
Louisiana.....	1,263,000	1,244,000	170
Texas.....	12,686,000	12,597,000	150
Arkansas.....	2,527,000	2,502,000	205
Tennessee.....	866,000	865,000	210
Missouri.....	113,000	112,000	286
Oklahoma.....	3,102,000	3,009,000	132
California.....	14,000	14,000	500
United States.....	37,458,000	37,089,000	182.0

BASIS FOR INTERPRETING CROP CONDITION REPORTS.

The equivalent of 100 per cent of a normal condition in terms of prospective yield per acre, for crops in the United States, is estimated as follows, the figures being based primarily on averages of the last five years, with modification where such averages are unduly influenced by abnormal years. The approximate yield per acre indicated by the condition report of any month is obtained by multiplying the equivalent of 100, as given below, by the condition percentage. For example, if the condition of corn on October 1 be reported 75 per cent of normal, the indicated yield per acre would be

$35 \times 0.75 = 26.25$ bushels. A brief statement relating to the interpretation of crop condition figures was published in the Crop Reporter for July, 1911.

TABLE 6.—*Estimated equivalent in yield per acre of 100 condition.*

	Estimated equivalent in prospective yield of a condition of 100 (normal) on—					
	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.
Corn.....bushels.....			31.8	33.5	34.7	35.0
Winter wheat.....do.....	18.6	19.5	19.7			
Spring wheat.....do.....		15.3	16.6	17.4	18.0	
All wheat.....do.....		18.0	18.6			
Oats.....do.....		35.4	37.1	37.9	38.4	
Barley.....do.....		28.6	30.2	31.3	31.9	
Rye.....do.....	18.3	18.4	18.5			
Buckwheat.....do.....				23.8	24.7	25.6
Potatoes.....do.....			115	124	129	132
Tobacco.....pounds.....			965	1,006	1,021	1,004
Flax.....bushels.....			10.1	10.6	11.0	11.3
Rice.....do.....			38.5	38.5	38.8	39.2
Hay.....tons.....		1.62	1.70	1.65		
Cotton.....pounds.....		232	232	234	260	280

FLORIDA AND CALIFORNIA CROP REPORT.

TABLE 7.—*Crop conditions in Florida and California.*

Crop.	Florida.				California.			
	Condition May 1—			Condition Apr. 1, 1914.	Condition May 1—			Condition Apr. 1, 1914.
	1914	1913	1912		1914	1913	1912	
Pineapples.....	80	95	89	80				
Oranges.....	95	90	96	102	95	70	92	98
Lemons.....			90		92	56	90	94
Limes.....	95	90	90	100				
Grapefruit.....	96	88	98	101				
Peaches.....	80	70	85	85				
Pears.....	55	48	60	82				
Strawberries ¹	86	90	80					
Watermelons.....	85	84	86					
Cantaloupes.....	80	81	84					
Apricots.....					80	61	78	
Almonds.....					89	48	92	
Cauliflower ¹					96	90	90	
Velvet beans.....	86							
Tomatoes.....	77	81	87	80				
Cabbages ¹	90	87	80					
Potatoes.....	85	87	84	92				
Cowpeas.....	85	83	83					

Production compared with a full crop.

TABLE 8.—*Winter wheat and rye; acreage, condition, forecast, and prices on dates indicated.*

State.	Winter wheat.								Rye.							
	Acreage.		Condition May 1.			Forecast 1914 from May 1 condition.	Final estimate 1913, (000 omitted).	Price May 1.		Condition May 1.		Condition Apr. 1	Price May 1.			
	Per cent abandoned.	Acres remaining to be harvested.	1914	1913	10-year average.			1914	1913	1914	10-year average.		1914	1913		
			P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	Bush.	Bush.	Cts.	Cts.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	Cts.	Cts.		
Vermont.....										95	91	98				
Massachusetts.....										95	91	96	94	63		
Connecticut.....										94	94	94	100	83		
New York.....	1.0	360,000	95	92	87	7,500	6,800	99	101	92	88	94	75	73		
New Jersey.....	4.5	79,000	93	95	90	1,400	1,408	101	96	93	92	91	76	75		
Pennsylvania.....	2.0	1,312,000	94	94	90	23,400	21,862	96	100	94	90	94	75	77		
Delaware.....	2.0	114,000	94	95	91	1,900	1,638	96	100	90	91	90	76	69		
Maryland.....	1.5	612,000	94	95	91	9,900	8,113	94	103	92	91	91	70	72		
Virginia.....	1.9	779,000	95	95	91	10,000	10,608	101	105	94	91	95	83	81		
West Virginia.....	2.0	236,000	95	92	88	3,200	3,055	100	105	93	90	93	82	89		
North Carolina.....	2.6	611,000	92	93	90	6,500	7,078	112	113	92	91	92	99	96		
South Carolina.....	3.0	80,000	88	84	85	900	972	125	122	89	87	89	172	181		
Georgia.....	3.0	140,000	90	89	87	1,600	1,708	122	120	90	89	92	122	120		
Ohio.....	1.3	2,090,000	96	91	80	38,900	35,100	92	102	95	85	96	71	69		
Indiana.....	1.3	2,485,000	98	91	81	45,500	39,775	91	97	95	88	96	62	62		
Illinois.....	2.0	2,576,000	97	94	83	47,500	41,888	86	93	96	90	97	63	58		
Michigan.....	2.3	879,000	92	83	80	15,800	12,776	90	100	93	86	91	62	56		
Wisconsin.....	5.0	85,000	89	89	88	1,600	1,749	84	82	92	91	87	55	54		
Minnesota.....	8.0	41,000	89	89	88	1,600	810	83	80	93	89	88	49	51		
Iowa.....	2.0	479,000	95	93	89	11,100	10,530	80	80	96	93	93	61	64		
Missouri.....	1.4	2,549,000	99	95	86	44,200	39,586	86	95	95	90	96	70	77		
North Dakota.....										92	87	87	42	47		
South Dakota.....	14.0	69,000	88				900	76	76	93	91	88	53	54		
Nebraska.....	4.0	3,123,000	94	97	87	63,100	58,125	75	74	92	90	92	56	53		
Kansas.....	4.5	7,950,000	96	91	82	132,000	86,515	80	79	95	87	95	70	65		
Kentucky.....	2.3	745,000	98	91	87	10,200	9,800	96	102	95	88	94	82	87		
Tennessee.....	2.0	709,000	97	92	88	8,600	8,400	102	107	93	88	93	94	100		
Alabama.....	8.0	31,000	92	90	88	400	374	123	112	90	87	91	129	101		
Mississippi.....	15.0	1,000	90	90	86		14	92								
Texas.....	5.0	1,082,000	90	78	79	15,600	13,650	93	90	88	78	81	99	102		
Oklahoma.....	3.0	2,465,000	96	89	82	35,500	17,500	83	78	97	84	97	80	70		
Arkansas.....	2.5	105,000	97	95	87	1,300	1,313	89	92	96	87	93	89	60		
Montana.....	5.0	481,000	96	92	94	12,900	12,288	73	68	97	96	94	75	62		
Wyoming.....	4.0	41,000	96	97	94	1,100	1,000	80	85	97	96	97	60	55		
Colorado.....	8.0	194,000	95	94	90	4,800	4,220	78	73	94	91	92	67	54		
New Mexico.....	7.0	42,000	93	85		900	651	92	90							
Arizona.....	5.0	31,000	94	90		900	928	112	115							
Utah.....	3.0	223,000	89	90	93	5,500	4,600	77	77	97	96	96	55	60		
Nevada.....	4.5	18,000	97	90	98	400	368	91	100							
Idaho.....	2.0	339,000	99	95	96	10,100	8,494	73	73	98	96	97	75	73		
Washington.....	4.5	1,201,000	98	95	94	33,000	32,400	80	79	98	94	100		55		
Oregon.....	2.0	622,000	102	92	96	15,200	12,305	82	77	100	96	98	80	75		
California.....	5.0	408,000	95	62	80	7,800	4,200	93	94	100	88	100	92	90		
United States	3.1	35,387,000	95.9	91.9	85.5	630,000	523,561	83.9	80.9	93.4	89.4	91.3	62.9	62.4		

TABLE 9.—Hay—Stock and price of old crop, condition and forecast of meadows, May 1; amount fed on farms where produced, 1914, with comparisons.

State.	Hay.														
	Quantity on farms May 1 (000 omitted).						Price May 1—		Per cent fed to stock owned on farms pro- ducing it.		Meadows: Condition May 1.		Yield per acre.		
	1914		1913	1912	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	10- year aver- age.	1914 (indi- ca- ted).	1913 (fi- nal).	10- year aver- age.		
	<i>P. ct.</i> ¹	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>		
Maine.....	11	131	186	148	14.00	13.90	78	73	93	94	1.12	1.00	1.12		
New Hampshire.....	10	50	88	47	17.50	16.00	88	85	91	91	1.11	1.00	1.11		
Vermont.....	10	128	182	92	14.40	13.50	89	85	95	94	1.33	1.28	1.32		
Massachusetts.....	11	63	77	41	20.70	20.00	86	80	89	91	1.20	1.21	1.23		
Rhode Island.....	18	12	8	5	21.00	21.40	85	85	94	90	1.18	1.17	1.17		
Connecticut.....	12	52	57	25	20.00	20.70	82	84	92	91	1.20	1.14	1.17		
New York.....	12	643	826	337	15.00	13.20	73	73	88	88	1.20	1.14	1.22		
New Jersey.....	17	80	83	41	19.00	18.00	70	70	90	90	1.33	1.30	1.34		
Pennsylvania.....	16	663	817	242	15.00	13.40	71	69	89	88	1.34	1.32	1.35		
Delaware.....	14	13	16	4	16.70	14.00	75	75	86	88	1.33	1.30	1.37		
Maryland.....	12	59	92	20	16.00	11.80	74	71	87	86	1.30	1.26	1.30		
Virginia.....	12	114	107	36	15.50	14.50	81	80	88	87	1.23	1.27	1.22		
West Virginia.....	10	92	144	18	16.30	14.20	85	81	92	89	1.29	1.25	1.30		
North Carolina.....	14	59	53	43	18.30	16.70	87	84	87	88	1.30	1.31	1.41		
South Carolina.....	18	44	38	46	18.60	20.00	83	83	85	86	1.19	1.16	1.30		
Georgia.....	22	77	54	52	18.50	18.70	85	85	86	88	1.38	1.40	1.50		
Florida.....	17	11	7	7	17.00	18.50	85	78	84	85	1.30	1.35	1.36		
Ohio.....	12	462	684	196	12.80	10.70	67	63	92	86	1.44	1.30	1.36		
Indiana.....	13	234	465	146	13.40	10.40	71	66	91	87	1.34	1.00	1.28		
Illinois.....	12	294	523	191	14.00	11.60	75	68	88	88	1.25	.98	1.25		
Michigan.....	12	302	541	222	12.40	9.60	70	67	85	84	1.28	1.05	1.28		
Wisconsin.....	15	577	504	243	10.50	10.30	77	81	91	87	1.55	1.62	1.48		
Minnesota.....	13	324	407	142	6.70	6.50	72	75	89	85	1.56	1.50	1.54		
Iowa.....	13	577	891	200	10.00	8.90	80	80	91	88	1.46	1.48	1.41		
Missouri.....	8	144	704	123	14.50	9.70	80	73	88	88	1.14	.60	1.14		
North Dakota.....	13	50	82	51	6.50	5.70	78	75	86	82	1.29	1.14	1.27		
South Dakota.....	13	72	114	11	6.60	5.70	85	82	90	84	1.35	1.20	1.29		
Nebraska.....	10	168	202	49	8.50	7.40	80	80	93	88	1.40	1.34	1.40		
Kansas.....	6	81	317	66	12.30	7.50	80	77	85	86	1.28	.90	1.30		
Kentucky.....	13	88	180	80	17.10	14.00	77	71	93	89	1.30	.87	1.25		
Tennessee.....	15	163	219	111	18.00	14.80	.76	74	93	89	1.40	1.21	1.42		
Alabama.....	17	49	47	44	16.20	14.60	81	81	88	86	1.50	1.36	1.59		
Mississippi.....	17	50	56	48	13.70	11.30	85	80	89	87	1.56	1.33	1.57		
Louisiana.....	14	34	33	23	12.60	12.00	70	75	90	89	1.71	1.50	1.74		
Texas.....	16	74	70	30	12.00	11.10	74	75	94	85	1.41	1.16	1.41		
Oklahoma.....	7	27	58	13	11.50	7.50	70	73	86	87	1.08	.85	1.18		
Arkansas.....	13	50	67	41	14.80	12.80	75	75	91	89	1.36	1.20	1.40		
Montana.....	18	214	170	109	7.90	8.90	60	68	93	92	1.86	1.80	1.80		
Wyoming.....	12	109	146	34	8.00	6.80	70	70	98	95	2.25	1.90	2.18		
Colorado.....	12	219	286	110	9.50	8.30	66	63	96	93	2.30	2.05	2.29		
New Mexico.....	9	36	57	51	14.00	11.70	58	50	94	88	2.54	2.08	2.35		
Arizona.....	10	54	27	8	8.50	11.00	67	67	100	92	3.50	4.00	3.27		
Utah.....	8	73	102	61	9.20	9.00	74	72	98	95	2.94	2.33	2.89		
Nevada.....	13	84	123	68	9.60	10.00	65	60	97	96	2.91	2.75	2.57		
Idaho.....	9	184	194	208	7.90	7.00	59	55	98	95	3.04	2.90	2.94		
Washington.....	10	179	171	231	11.90	12.00	62	66	99	94	2.38	2.30	2.27		
Oregon.....	10	173	209	192	9.60	8.30	68	67	99	96	2.23	2.10	2.11		
California.....	11	396	344	438	10.50	15.90	48	54	100	86	2.05	1.50	1.77		
United States	12.2	7,832	10,828	4,744	12.32	11.13	72.2	71.2	90.9	88.1	1.46	1.31	1.40		

¹ Per cent of 1913 crop.

TABLE 10.—Condition of pastures, and percentage of plowing and planting done by May 1, 1914, and condition of honeybees 1914, with comparisons.

State.	Spring pasture, condition May 1.			Spring plowing, percentage done by May 1.			Spring planting, percentage done by May 1.			Honeybees.					
										Number of colonies compared with—		Condition of bees compared with—		Condition of nectar plants compared with—	
	1914	1913	10-year average.	1914	1913	10-year average.	1914	1913	8-year average.	Last year.	Usual.	Last year.	Normal.	Last year.	Normal.
	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.						
Maine.....	90	90	93	55	28	22	3	6	4	99	98	88	94	85	93
New Hampshire.....	87	96	90	32	35	26	4	12	8	96	94	100	91	98	95
Vermont.....	92	91	92	50	53	38	4	16	14	98	98	100	95	98	98
Massachusetts.....	87	93	88	30	43	32	12	21	16	96	95	93	90	90	91
Rhode Island.....	86	93	87	40	52	47	28	42	32	99	99	.....	96	.....	93
Connecticut.....	84	92	89	29	39	37	15	24	20	92	85	80	85	100	90
New York.....	82	89	85	41	58	45	9	32	24	103	102	100	95	93	95
New Jersey.....	86	93	88	52	68	64	39	55	45	103	100	105	98	110	98
Pennsylvania.....	85	89	84	51	73	71	25	47	40	98	95	100	94	90	93
Delaware.....	83	91	85	61	67	74	30	35	36	101	100	.....	98	.....	95
Maryland.....	85	90	85	59	68	76	27	34	34	100	96	100	95	90	93
Virginia.....	84	88	85	75	86	81	45	54	50	100	98	85	93	100	90
West Virginia.....	91	85	87	60	78	72	36	52	40	101	99	95	95	100	94
North Carolina.....	84	84	85	76	81	84	58	67	67	103	101	.....	92	.....	91
South Carolina.....	82	83	84	82	82	85	75	73	75	100	100	.....	91	.....	91
Georgia.....	86	85	88	84	84	83	74	75	74	98	95	95	94	100	93
Florida.....	84	87	86	85	90	77	80	85	62	103	101	105	97	110	95
Ohio.....	90	87	85	55	62	66	32	38	34	108	105	98	100	90	100
Indiana.....	90	89	85	55	52	56	37	38	35	115	110	90	96	90	95
Illinois.....	87	87	87	60	45	54	43	38	37	100	97	93	98	75	85
Michigan.....	82	82	78	49	43	44	33	31	31	103	101	101	98	93	94
Wisconsin.....	91	81	84	63	65	61	43	54	56	105	100	133	110	89	93
Minnesota.....	87	81	82	68	68	56	60	69	66	105	100	108	98	95	95
Iowa.....	90	86	85	70	58	63	56	52	50	115	105	112	100	93	95
Missouri.....	86	87	86	70	56	61	50	46	44	93	90	105	85	85	85
North Dakota.....	80	86	81	54	46	43	45	48	50	105	110	.....	102	.....	100
South Dakota.....	88	84	82	64	60	61	62	65	70	115	105	110	105	93	98
Nebraska.....	89	91	84	64	53	61	52	45	48	97	95	110	95	100	95
Kansas.....	80	89	83	69	62	68	55	50	55	90	85	85	86	90	85
Kentucky.....	89	88	87	69	72	70	40	47	40	110	115	96	95	85	93
Tennessee.....	91	89	88	75	75	74	54	62	54	115	120	105	95	93	92
Alabama.....	87	84	88	85	81	81	74	73	69	105	105	102	97	95	95
Mississippi.....	89	86	88	82	83	78	72	73	68	95	94	92	93	100	95
Louisiana.....	91	87	90	85	89	86	73	79	76	96	93	.....	91	.....	90
Texas.....	94	79	85	91	92	90	75	79	78	112	115	120	115	150	115
Oklahoma.....	85	85	86	87	85	84	73	71	70	110	107	100	98	99	96
Arkansas.....	90	87	89	78	80	76	64	71	65	100	99	.....	92	.....	90
Montana.....	91	88	89	69	55	67	59	42	51	110	120	.....	105	.....	100
Wyoming.....	98	98	91	61	50	64	45	35	52	110	106	.....	108	.....	100
Colorado.....	94	92	89	64	63	67	56	57	59	120	115	110	110	107	107
New Mexico.....	90	85	84	76	63	72	61	44	57	115	110	108	105	119	105
Arizona.....	92	84	89	90	90	81	84	80	71	110	115	115	105	106	105
Utah.....	98	87	93	82	76	75	78	68	72	105	110	.....	105	.....	102
Nevada.....	97	90	95	85	88	85	70	75	74	105	110	.....	100	.....	100
Idaho.....	97	90	94	80	56	73	70	47	62	130	150	126	115	123	110
Washington.....	99	91	92	87	77	77	81	70	80	105	108	115	102	.....	190
Oregon.....	100	95	95	87	82	82	76	70	79	108	110	106	105	98	100
California.....	101	62	86	91	91	83	85	87	83	93	85	125	107	175	120
United States ..	88.3	87.1	85.6	70.9	67.2	66.6	56.4	57.0	54.6	103.7	101.9	104.4	97.8	103.0	99.1

TABLE 11.—*Prices to producers of agricultural products May 1, 1914 and 1913.*

[Cotton in cents per pound; other products, cents per bushel.]

State.	Corn.		Oats.		Barley.		Buck- wheat.		Potatoes.		Flax seed.		Cotton.	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>
Maine.....	79	68	58	50	80	80	61	70	64	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	80	70	55	50	.....	90	75	75	85	73	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	77	68	54	50	87	85	86	80	77	67	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	78	66	50	49	.....	.....	86	77	96	75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	109	100	32	32	100	.....	.....	.....	93	76	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	80	63	50	44	.....	.....	100	100	89	77	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	80	66	49	44	73	72	83	71	82	59	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	80	66	50	42	.....	.....	81	72	82	69	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	75	65	47	45	65	60	74	70	85	58	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware.....	72	60	60	40	.....	.....	70	.....	99	73	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland.....	73	61	51	46	63	60	76	.....	77	53	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	87	75	53	52	69	67	87	85	88	74	.....	.....	12.5	11.9
West Virginia.....	87	71	56	51	.....	.....	78	76	99	69	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	96	84	63	59	.....	.....	80	92	97	83	.....	.....	12.6	11.2
South Carolina.....	100	92	66	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	131	145	.....	.....	12.7	11.7
Georgia.....	95	94	64	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	119	104	.....	.....	12.9	11.7
Florida.....	87	93	69	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	139	129	.....	.....	15.0	14.0
Ohio.....	68	53	40	34	61	60	76	65	83	52	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana.....	64	51	38	33	53	61	85	81	84	48	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	63	51	37	31	51	45	100	85	89	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....	68	54	41	34	57	62	67	67	57	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	61	52	37	33	53	50	72	64	52	28	129	138	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	54	45	32	28	44	42	70	60	51	26	138	116	.....	.....
Iowa.....	59	45	34	30	49	51	73	86	93	49	120	130	.....	.....
Missouri.....	76	55	45	39	.....	.....	110	101	72	120	120	120	11.5	9.5
North Dakota.....	56	49	30	26	37	36	.....	.....	60	28	136	112	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	57	43	34	29	45	42	.....	.....	77	36	125	117	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	65	47	37	33	51	41	.....	.....	90	53	120	117	.....	.....
Kansas.....	75	52	45	39	55	40	.....	.....	101	72	124	125	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	82	66	54	48	62	70	.....	.....	104	65	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	84	69	55	51	82	85	75	73	115	83	.....	.....	12.3	11.9
Alabama.....	95	84	66	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	118	115	.....	.....	12.7	11.6
Mississippi.....	83	79	59	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	105	.....	.....	12.5	11.9
Louisiana.....	81	79	59	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	110	.....	.....	11.8	11.8
Texas.....	89	69	50	43	75	50	.....	.....	119	106	.....	.....	11.6	11.5
Oklahoma.....	77	52	48	43	.....	45	.....	.....	107	89	.....	.....	10.9	11.2
Arkansas.....	84	73	53	52	.....	49	.....	.....	111	97	.....	.....	11.3	11.7
Montana.....	.....	74	39	41	65	.....	.....	.....	75	44	113	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	.....	58	50	38	70	70	.....	.....	78	70	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	68	50	49	39	59	51	.....	.....	57	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	100	70	60	40	.....	44	.....	.....	110	70	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	115	100	65	70	67	75	.....	.....	115	111	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	70	69	40	44	57	52	.....	.....	60	43	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	112	.....	52	58	71	86	.....	.....	78	35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	76	78	35	34	47	50	.....	.....	48	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	76	.....	40	41	55	45	.....	.....	42	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	69	75	38	42	55	56	.....	.....	37	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	89	80	52	52	56	63	.....	.....	65	42	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States.....	72.1	56.8	39.5	34.2	49.3	48.3	77.3	71.4	71.4	48.2	134.7	114.3	12.2	11.6

TABLE 12.—Prices to producers of agricultural products on dates indicated.

(Butter, chickens, and wool, in cents per pound; eggs, cents per dozen; live stock, dollars per 100 pounds.)

State.	May 1.						Apr. 15.											
	Butter.		Eggs.		Chickens.		Hogs.		Beef cattle.		Veal calves.		Sheep.		Wool.			
	1914		1913		1914		1914		1914		1914		1914		1914		1914	
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.											Cts.	Cts.
Maine.....	30	31	22	20	15.0	14.5	\$7.90	\$8.00	\$7.00	\$7.60	\$7.80	\$8.40	\$4.50	\$4.20	19	21		
New Hampshire.....	33	32	23	20	15.9	15.2	9.20	8.50	7.60	6.90	8.50	8.10	5.90	5.70	17	21		
Vermont.....	29	35	20	19	13.8	13.4	7.90	7.90	5.50	5.00	7.40	7.00	3.90	4.10	18	19		
Massachusetts.....	33	36	26	26	17.6	17.5	8.70	9.10	6.90	6.00	9.40	9.00	.....	.....	.....	25		
Rhode Island.....	32	38	21	21	17.7	18.0	9.60	8.30	8.50	6.80	10.00	8.30	5.00	5.50	.....	22		
Connecticut.....	30	38	25	22	17.2	17.0	9.60	8.50	6.60	8.00	10.00	9.00	6.00	7.40	20	18		
New York.....	28	33	20	19	16.0	15.0	8.00	8.20	5.40	5.60	8.60	8.60	4.30	4.80	19	20		
New Jersey.....	32	36	21	21	17.1	17.4	9.50	8.80	7.50	6.90	9.70	9.50	4.60	6.00	20	18		
Pennsylvania.....	28	33	18	18	14.8	14.0	8.70	8.50	7.40	7.20	8.80	8.60	5.80	5.40	20	23		
Delaware.....	30	27	18	18	14.5	16.0	8.60	8.80	6.40	6.10	9.70	10.00	4.80	5.40	21	20		
Maryland.....	28	28	17	16	16.1	16.0	8.10	8.50	7.20	6.50	8.90	9.50	5.50	4.80	19	22		
Virginia.....	26	25	16	19	16.0	14.4	7.90	7.80	6.30	6.00	8.20	7.90	4.70	4.60	20	23		
West Virginia.....	27	26	18	17	13.4	12.2	8.00	8.00	6.60	6.00	8.00	7.90	4.70	4.80	20	23		
North Carolina.....	25	24	16	15	12.5	11.0	8.00	7.70	5.00	4.40	6.00	5.40	4.20	4.90	19	21		
South Carolina.....	26	26	20	19	15.0	12.7	7.80	7.60	4.70	4.30	5.50	5.40	5.10	5.10	15	14		
Georgia.....	26	25	18	17	13.7	12.7	7.80	7.10	4.50	4.10	5.40	5.00	4.50	4.30	19	21		
Florida.....	33	35	22	22	16.0	15.6	6.10	5.60	4.70	4.20	5.90	5.20	6.00	6.10	.....	21		
Ohio.....	24	26	17	16	13.2	12.5	8.30	8.70	7.10	7.00	8.50	8.60	4.70	5.20	20	21		
Indiana.....	22	24	16	16	12.5	11.7	8.40	8.70	7.00	6.40	8.00	7.70	4.50	4.60	20	21		
Illinois.....	24	26	16	16	12.2	11.7	8.10	8.50	7.00	6.80	8.20	7.60	4.70	5.10	17	20		
Michigan.....	25	28	18	17	12.8	12.1	8.10	8.50	6.40	6.40	8.20	8.20	4.90	5.40	20	18		
Wisconsin.....	25	30	17	17	12.5	11.7	8.00	8.30	5.60	6.00	7.80	7.50	4.70	5.30	18	20		
Minnesota.....	24	29	16	16	11.0	10.2	7.80	8.10	6.00	5.90	7.50	7.40	4.70	5.00	16	18		
Iowa.....	24	28	16	15	10.7	10.4	8.10	8.50	5.40	5.90	8.20	7.30	5.00	5.30	17	19		
Missouri.....	21	23	16	15	12.2	11.5	7.80	8.10	6.90	6.90	7.60	7.30	4.70	5.00	18	19		
North Dakota.....	20	23	14	15	10.2	10.0	7.20	7.40	5.70	5.30	7.50	6.60	4.70	4.80	15	17		
South Dakota.....	21	25	15	15	9.3	9.0	7.60	8.00	6.60	6.40	7.60	7.10	5.00	5.20	16	17		
Nebraska.....	20	23	15	14	10.6	10.1	7.90	8.20	7.00	6.90	8.40	7.90	5.70	5.90	15	18		
Kansas.....	20	24	15	14	10.7	10.4	7.90	8.30	7.10	7.10	8.10	7.70	5.30	6.20	.....	15		
Kentucky.....	21	22	15	14	12.0	11.4	7.80	7.80	6.40	6.00	7.50	6.80	4.00	4.00	20	21		
Tennessee.....	19	20	15	14	12.0	11.6	7.30	7.10	5.70	5.10	6.50	6.00	3.80	3.80	18	19		
Alabama.....	21	22	16	15	12.5	11.8	7.20	7.00	4.30	3.50	5.10	4.70	3.80	4.00	15	16		
Mississippi.....	23	23	15	16	12.5	11.8	6.40	6.20	4.40	3.80	5.50	4.80	4.00	3.90	15	17		
Louisiana.....	26	27	17	16	12.9	12.8	6.50	5.40	5.10	4.10	6.30	4.00	5.90	4.00	14	15		
Texas.....	21	22	14	13	10.0	9.0	7.30	7.30	5.70	5.20	6.30	6.30	4.90	4.40	14	14		
Oklahoma.....	20	22	14	13	10.4	10.0	7.60	8.00	6.10	5.90	7.50	6.90	5.10	5.20	15	19		
Arkansas.....	23	23	15	14	10.8	10.0	6.40	6.20	4.90	4.20	6.40	5.70	3.80	3.80	16	17		
Montana.....	33	32	18	22	13.0	13.9	7.60	7.90	6.30	6.70	8.80	8.00	5.00	6.00	17	18		
Wyoming.....	28	31	19	20	11.7	12.3	7.70	7.40	6.90	6.50	10.00	9.00	5.80	5.80	16	17		
Colorado.....	27	27	19	18	12.8	13.0	7.70	7.90	6.90	6.50	8.70	8.80	5.50	6.00	16	16		
New Mexico.....	33	36	23	19	13.8	12.2	7.90	8.10	6.50	5.90	7.60	7.00	5.50	3.90	14	14		
Arizona.....	34	40	23	24	17.0	15.4	7.70	7.50	6.20	6.00	7.20	7.50	4.20	4.20	14	14		
Utah.....	30	32	17	19	13.1	13.5	7.10	7.30	6.10	6.00	8.40	10.00	5.20	5.60	15	14		
Nevada.....	34	39	29	27	22.0	22.5	8.90	8.90	6.80	8.00	8.10	10.00	5.00	5.50	15	14		
Idaho.....	27	32	17	19	10.1	11.7	7.50	7.50	6.50	6.10	7.50	8.30	4.50	5.40	17	18		
Washington.....	28	31	19	19	14.6	14.2	7.80	8.10	6.80	6.70	7.90	8.60	5.40	5.80	16	16		
Oregon.....	26	33	18	20	13.9	12.7	7.50	7.70	6.70	6.80	7.50	8.20	5.10	5.20	16	16		
California.....	26	30	21	18	15.0	13.9	8.00	7.20	6.80	6.50	7.40	7.20	5.00	5.30	14	16		
United States.....	23.8	27.0	16.8	16.1	12.5	11.8	7.80	7.94	6.29	6.08	7.68	7.38	4.96	5.16	16.8	17.7		

TABLE 13.—Averages for the United States of prices paid to producers of farm products.

Products.	April 15.					May 15.		March 15.		
	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1913	1912	1914	1913	1912
Hogs.....per 100 pounds..	\$7.80	\$7.94	\$6.78	\$6.17	\$9.26	\$7.45	\$6.79	\$7.80	\$7.62	\$5.94
Beef cattle.....do.....	6.29	6.08	5.15	4.67	5.31	6.01	5.36	6.28	5.88	4.75
Veal calves.....do.....	7.68	7.38	6.22	5.96	6.54	7.17	6.23	7.92	7.49	6.11
Sheep.....do.....	4.96	5.16	4.57	4.55	6.10	4.91	4.74	4.77	4.97	4.12
Lambs.....do.....	6.47	6.59	5.98	5.77	7.47	6.66	6.16	6.31	6.56	5.38
Milch cows.....per head..	59.60	55.34	45.14	44.81	42.22	54.80	45.63	59.23	54.00	44.00
Horses.....do.....	138.00	148.00	142.00	147.00	154.00	145.00	144.00	138.00	146.00	140.00
Honey, comb.....per pound.	1.37	1.41	1.38	1.36	1.34	1.38	1.37	1.37	1.39	1.39
Apples.....per bushel..	1.37	.85	1.15	1.39	1.14	.94	1.29	1.29	.82	1.04
Peanuts.....per pound..	.049	.048	.049	.049	.054	.047	.049	.047	.047	.050
Beans (dry).....per bushel.	2.11	2.11	2.37	2.20	2.16	2.18	2.52	2.05	2.10	2.42
Sweet potatoes.....do.....	.92	.94	1.17	.95	.85	.93	1.19	.87	.91	1.02
Cabbages.....per 100 pounds.	2.23	1.15	3.17	1.33	2.29	1.58	2.98	2.03	1.03	2.88
Onions.....per bushel..	1.60	.79	1.75	1.19	1.03	.87	1.77	1.55	.77	1.67
Wool, unwashed.....per pound.	.168	.177	.173	.157	.223	.163	.178	.164	.184	.169
Clover seed.....per bushel..	8.06	11.00	12.91	8.79	7.91	10.74	12.53	8.17	10.42	12.89
Timothy seed.....do.....	2.28	1.74	7.27	5.17	.....	1.76	7.16	2.30	1.72	7.33
Alfalfa seed.....do.....	6.77	8.36	.....	.....	.....	8.21	.....	6.60	8.19	.....
Broom corn.....per ton..	89.00	58.00	101.00	74.00	204.00	53.00	83.00	91.00	57.00	99.00
Cotton seed.....do.....	24.17	21.89	18.62	26.12	.....	21.88	19.21	23.60	21.55	18.21
Maple sugar.....per pound.	.125	.130	.125	.....	.....	.123	.116	.124	.126	.111
Maple sirup.....per gallon.	1.10	1.10	1.08	.....	.....	1.08	1.09	1.10	1.06	1.05
Hops.....per pound.....	.206	.150	.....	.182	.204	.134	.372	.205	.....	.401
Paid by farmers:										
Bran.....per ton.....	28.50	24.69	20.73	25.48	26.58	24.59	30.18	27.58	24.96	29.15
Clover seed.....per bushel..	9.84	12.90	.....	.....	.....	12.90	.....	9.45	12.30	.....
Timothy seed.....do.....	2.95	2.43	.....	.....	.....	2.40	.....	2.97	2.33	.....
Alfalfa seed.....do.....	8.17	9.99	.....	.....	.....	9.75	.....	8.01	9.78	.....

TABLE 14.—Range of prices of agricultural products at market centers.

Products and markets.	May 1, 1914.	April, 1914.	March, 1914.	April, 1913.	April, 1912.
Wheat per bushel:					
No. 2 red winter, St. Louis.....	\$0.94 - \$0.94½	\$0.92 - \$0.96	\$0.92 - \$0.96½	\$1.04 - \$1.12½	\$1.02 - \$1.21
No. 2 red winter, Chicago.....	.94½ - .95½	.92½ - .95½	.92½ - .96½	1.02 - 1.09½	.99 - 1.17
No. 2 red winter, New York 1.....	1.04 - 1.04	1.03 - 1.05	1.05 - 1.06	1.12 - 1.15½	1.06½ - 1.23½
Corn per bushel:					
No. 2 mixed, St. Louis.....	.70 - .70	.68½ - .71½	.65 - .72	.54 - .60½	.76 - .83
No. 2, Chicago.....	.67 - .67½	.64 - .69½	.63 - .70	.54 - .57	.74 - .81½
No. 2 mixed, New York 1.....	.....	.71 - .76½	.68½ - .72½	.57½ - .64	.79½ - .80½
Oats per bushel:					
No. 2, St. Louis.....	.40 - .40	.38½ - .41	.38½ - .43	.32½ - .35	.55 - .59
No. 2, Chicago.....	.37 - .37	.37 - .39½	.37½ - .39½	.34 - .35½	.54½ - .58½
Rye per bushel: No. 2, Chicago.....	.63 - .63	.60 - .63	.59½ - .63	.60 - .64	.91 - .96½
Baled hay per ton: No. 1 timothy, Chicago.....	15.00 - 16.00	15.00 - 17.00	14.50 - 16.00	14.00 - 17.00	22.00 - 26.00
Hops per pound: Choice, New York.....	.39 - .41	.39 - .44	.42 - .45	.21 - .23	.40 - .55
Wool per pound:					
Ohio fine unwashed, Boston.....	.22 - .22	.22 - .22	.22 - .22	.21 - .23½	.20½ - .21
Best tub washed, St. Louis.....	.30 - .30	.29 - .30	.28 - .29	.28 - .33	.30 - .33
Live hogs per 100 pounds: Bulk of sales, Chicago.....	8.25 - 8.35	8.00 - 8.95	8.20 - 9.00	8.40 - 9.29	7.60 - 8.05
Butter per pound:					
Creamery, extra, New York.....	.25½ - .26	.24½ - .26½	.24½ - .32	.30½ - .37	.30½ - .35½
Creamery, extra, Elgin.....	.23½ - .23½	.23½ - .25	.25 - .30	.30 - .35	.30 - .32
Eggs per dozen:					
Average best fresh, New York.....	.23 - .23	.20 - .26	.21 - .36	.20 - .23	.21 - .25
Average best fresh, St. Louis.....	.18½ - .18½	.17 - .18½	.17½ - .27	.15½ - .17	.17½ - .19½
Cheese per pound: Colored, 2 New York.....	.13½ - .13½	.13 - .16½	.16½ - .17½	.15½ - .16½	.15½ - .19½

1 F. o. b. afloat.

2 September colored—September to April, inclusive; new colored May to July, inclusive; colored—August.

EQUIVALENT IN YIELD PER ACRE OF 100 PER CENT CONDITION ON JUNE 1.

TABLE 15.—The equivalent in yield per acre of 100 per cent condition on June 1 in each State.

States and Territories.	Winter wheat.	Spring wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Hay.	Cotton.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Maine.....	.....	26.0	40.0	30.0	.....	1.18	.....
New Hampshire.....	.....	.....	38.0	28.0	.....	1.21	.....
Vermont.....	.....	26.0	41.0	33.0	19.5	1.40	.....
Massachusetts.....	.....	.....	37.0	.....	18.5	1.32	.....
Rhode Island.....	.....	.....	32.0	.....	.....	1.24	.....
Connecticut.....	.....	.....	34.0	.....	20.0	1.30	.....
New York.....	22.5	.....	35.0	29.0	19.1	1.33	.....
New Jersey.....	19.5	.....	34.0	.....	18.8	1.60	.....
Pennsylvania.....	19.0	.....	35.0	28.5	18.0	1.55	.....
Delaware.....	18.0	.....	35.0	.....	16.0	1.65	.....
Maryland.....	17.5	.....	32.5	32.0	16.7	1.60	.....
Virginia.....	13.7	.....	24.5	30.0	14.0	1.50	250
West Virginia.....	14.4	.....	27.5	.....	14.0	1.50	.....
North Carolina.....	11.6	.....	21.0	.....	11.0	1.55	285
South Carolina.....	12.9	.....	25.5	.....	11.5	1.40	280
Georgia.....	12.6	.....	23.0	.....	10.6	1.65	240
Florida.....	.....	.....	20.0	.....	.....	1.55	145
Ohio.....	19.9	.....	40.0	31.0	19.0	1.65	.....
Indiana.....	19.0	.....	36.0	30.5	18.0	1.52	.....
Illinois.....	19.8	.....	40.0	31.0	19.5	1.50	.....
Michigan.....	19.7	.....	36.0	28.5	16.7	1.48	.....
Wisconsin.....	22.5	19.5	38.0	30.0	19.0	1.60	.....
Minnesota.....	.....	16.5	36.0	27.0	21.5	1.60	.....
Iowa.....	24.8	17.2	36.0	28.0	20.0	1.55	.....
Missouri.....	18.0	.....	32.0	27.0	17.0	1.45	350
North Dakota.....	.....	12.5	31.0	23.0	19.2	1.40	.....
South Dakota.....	.....	13.5	31.0	24.0	19.5	1.40	.....
Nebraska.....	22.5	15.5	30.0	24.5	18.5	1.40	.....
Kansas.....	19.0	15.0	34.0	23.0	17.5	1.45	.....
Kentucky.....	14.5	.....	26.0	29.0	15.0	1.45	.....
Tennessee.....	12.7	.....	25.5	28.5	13.3	1.60	247
Alabama.....	13.4	.....	22.0	.....	12.7	1.65	225
Mississippi.....	14.9	.....	22.5	.....	.....	1.70	240
Louisiana.....	.....	.....	24.5	.....	.....	1.80	230
Texas.....	16.4	.....	39.0	30.0	17.5	1.50	212
Oklahoma.....	17.0	.....	35.0	30.0	15.0	1.25	220
Arkansas.....	13.1	.....	27.5	.....	12.7	1.50	240
Montana.....	29.0	26.0	48.0	36.0	23.0	1.90	.....
Wyoming.....	30.0	28.0	37.5	33.0	22.0	2.25	.....
Colorado.....	27.0	26.5	42.0	38.0	19.5	2.40	.....
New Mexico.....	24.3	24.0	37.0	34.0	.....	2.70	.....
Arizona.....	32.0	27.0	45.0	41.0	.....	3.60	.....
Utah.....	25.3	30.0	48.0	42.0	19.5	3.00	.....
Nevada.....	25.3	31.0	45.0	41.0	.....	3.00	.....
Idaho.....	30.2	28.0	47.0	43.0	23.0	3.10	.....
Washington.....	28.4	21.0	50.0	42.0	22.0	2.40	.....
Oregon.....	24.6	20.0	38.0	36.5	17.8	2.25	.....
California.....	20.5	.....	41.0	33.0	19.0	2.05	.....
United States.....	19.5	15.3	35.4	28.6	18.4	1.62	231.9